

FOR GOVERNOR,
Andrew Johnson,
AUTHOR OF THE HOMESTEAD.

"I set out on this ground, which I suppose to be self-evident, that the earth belongs, in usufruct, to the living."—AMOS A. ABBOTT.

"I affixed every American citizen of enterprise the opportunity of securing an independent livelihood, it seems to me but to abandon the idea of raising a future revenue out of the public lands."—ANDREW JACKSON.

FOR CONGRESS,
SAMUEL P. ALLISON, of Davidson.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICKEN NICK, May 9th, 1853.

Mr. MARLINS: For the benefit of some of my wing friends I would venture to ask you for some information, which if you are not prepared to give, please enquire of some of the big whigs down at Nashville, who are wing principles, or what constitute wing principles in this day and age? My wing friends say they used to know something about what the whigs were, but they have since a United States Bank—Distribution—High Tariff, to make cheap goods, &c., but since that day, they say, those questions are numbered with the things that were. Say they, we went for Scott against Pierce, we were told by our leaders, Col. Henry and others, that in Scott dwelt all the whig principles, bodily; and, if that be true, what has become of wing principles every where else but in Tennessee? We see, say they, in the Democratic Convention, nominating Johnson for Governor, the democratic party refer to and avow the doctrine and principles held and advocated by President Pierce, both before and after his election, and the whigs also held a Convention and nominated Henry as their candidate for Governor, but they did not say anything about General Scott and his principles as advocated by him and his friends, in fact, we have yet to learn what they were. It is true the wing convention nominating Henry do say they recognize a platform heretofore adopted by them, &c., but what we now want, since there is a difference of opinion as to what constitute wing principles, is this, we would like to have the line run plotting out those former actions as High Tariff, United States Bank, Distribution, &c., which are acknowledged to be obsolete, and thereby ascertain what right belongs to the wing party as a party. If something of this kind is not done, be you assured that as soon as Andy Johnson opens the democratic doors for the reception of members, there will be a rush from the whig ranks to join. These are facts and no mistake. The efficacy in this neck of woods are well pleased with our candidate.

P. C. LANE.

WAXLEY, Tenn., May 9, 1853.

Mr. Editor: Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to make a few observations to the Democracy of Humphreys and Benton counties—who with a hope that they may have a tendency to harmonize the discord which is existing to a considerable extent among the democratic party of these counties, in consequence of two democratic candidates being before the people for a seat in the next State Legislature, to wit: Silvester Adams, of Humphreys, and James Wiley, of Benton. It is an evident fact that at our late State elections there were three whig Senators elected in democratic districts, viz: A Senator from Washington and Sullivan, a Senator from Giles and Maury, and a Senator from Overton; also five whig Representatives in democratic districts—one from Washington and Greene, one from Hawkins, one from McMinn, one from Giles, and one from Benton and Humphreys. These would have made a difference of sixteen, and would have given the democrats the Legislature by a majority of six votes. Not one of the above counties or districts is a doubtful one. Each is decidedly democratic, and each member lost was by divisions. Now, it becomes the democracy of Humphreys and Benton to look to the past facts, and try and guard against similar disasters for the future. If Messrs. Wiley and Adams both run through the canvass, both undoubtedly will be beaten. The whigs have brought one of their most tried horses in the field, he is a young gentleman of great personal popularity, easy, graceful and fluent debater. With such a formidable opponent, if the democratic party does not stand united, they must assuredly will be defeated. And how is this union to be brought about? There is but one way, and that is that Messrs. Adams and Wiley submit their claims to the decision of a convention. I would suggest the idea of choosing a delegate from each civil district in each county, and let them meet at some suitable place, say Reynoldsburg, as that is near the line between the two counties, and I think a deliberation of that kind would be respected and supported by all true democrats, and would have a tendency to produce the peace and harmony in our ranks so essential to success—and without which, defeat awaits us. The whigs in this section of country hold forth the idea that all the great civil points at issue between the two great parties, heretofore, have past away—that they have sunk into oblivion, and that the only point at issue between the two parties in the last Presidential contest was which of the candidates was the best compromise man. That would be a beautiful structure, and one on which we all would be proud to look. But, fellow democrats, believe no such galvanism. As soon as the whigs would obtain the ascendancy, and get the reins of government in their hands, you would see their banner unfurled to the breeze with all those great cardinal points of doctrine which they have heretofore been battling for, and which the democracy consider so odious to the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the American people.

A VOICE FROM THE PEOPLE.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democratic delegation and other citizens of the party, of Lauderdale and De Kalb counties, at the Double Bridge, in Lauderdale county, Sunday, April 24, 1853, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent them in the next Legislature, on motion of Jas. L. Green, Esq., of Lauderdale, S. R. Latta, of De Kalb, was called to the Chair, C. J. Bradford, chosen Secretary. After a brief and able speech from the Chair, a committee of the following gentlemen was appointed to propose a suitable candidate: Dr. R. H. McGaughey, of De Kalb, and James L. Green and John Mulens, Esqs., of Lauderdale, who, after retiring a few minutes, reported the name of HENRY H. RICHARDSON, Esq., of Ripley, as a suitable person. James L. Green, Esq., moved that if any other gentleman had any names to propose to bring them forward. As the harmony and union of the democratic party being the object, none others were offered, whereupon Mr. Richardson received the unanimous vote.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inform Mr. Richardson of his nomination.

The chairman appointed Thomas J. Connel and Stephen D. Wood, Esqs., of De Kalb, and James L. Green, Esq., of Lauderdale, said committee.

Resolved, That the editors of the Memphis Appeal and Nashville Union be respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of James L. Green, Esq., the meeting adjourned sine die.

S. R. Latta, Chmn.

C. J. Bradford, Secy.

A MODEL HUSBAND.—Gov. Morris, in his will made a short time before his death, after setting upon his wife a liberal allowance, says: "And in case my wife should marry give her six hundred dollars more to defray the increased expenditure which may attend the connection."

Now had that been my husband I would not have married again if it killed me to live single. Dear generous old soul! Providing for all his wife's little wants, what way after he was gone! It makes my eyes red as a rabbit's to think of it.

No! I'd have worn black to the tip of my nose and kept guard over his dear old ashes the rest of my mortal pilgrimage. He should have had a fancy tombstone all carved over with cherubim and seraphim. I'd have tied a piece of black crape on the pump handle and—but 'six hundred dollars' and a new husband! An awful temptation to a lone female; but then the dear deceased old Governor! Oh, I wouldn't have done it; at least I don't think I would. (Hope nobody would ask me, at any rate.)

What do you suppose possessed the old gentleman to be so uncomprehendingly interested. It makes me suspicious. It's my opinion on second thought, that he was a judge of female nature. Though if he gave her leave to perpetrate matrimony, he wouldn't want to. Shrewd old fogie! I'd have put that 'six hundred dollars' in my pocket and Gov. Morris, No. 2, in my affections quicker than a flash of chain lightning! I'd have obeyed his last will and testament to the letter. I'd have been as happy as a humming bird in a lily cup drowsy with honey dew—see if I wouldn't.

FANNY FERN.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

JOHN L. MARLING, EDITOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1853.

HOW IS THIS?

The whig papers of this city are signaling themselves by a factious opposition to the administration on account of its appointments. They protest, for the most part, that the appointments are too much tinged with free soilism to deserve the approbation of the south. It appears, however, that the leading organs of the whig party at Washington view these appointments from a different point of the compass. They "speak of his (the President's) appointments as highly creditable," and even the *New York Tribune* has too much shame to commence open warfare upon him as yet. But our neighbors of the *Banner* and *True Whig* are not without company. It is said that "birds of a feather will flock together." We suppose this is true, but whether or not it is applicable to the companionship to which we are about to call attention we will not undertake to say. We will merely state facts, and leave inferences for the reader.

It is a fact, then, that the *True Whig* and *Banner* of this city, and the *National Era*, of Washington, agree in opposing the administration on account of its appointments. The *Era*, it will be remembered, is the organ *par excellence* of the "abolition-free-soil" party of this country. It is edited by a radical abolitionist—approves of every thing which favors that party and denounces every thing which does not. The appointment of free soilers to office would have been a God-send to this journal. It would have lauded the President to the skies for such evidences of favor. Its approval of his course would greatly excite our suspicion, and we should hesitate long before endorsing appointments acceptable to such a sheet. The fact, however, that it is not pleased with the President's appointments, and opposes them because "a profession of faith in the compromise and fugitive slave law is made an invariable test of fitness for office," satisfies us that the President is doing his duty and appointing the right kind of men to office. When we see such papers as this *abolition Era* and the *Banner* and *True Whig* of this city in "a gang together" harping upon the appointments to office, we are surprised but not alarmed. The *Era's* opposition satisfies us that the appointees are sound on the compromise, while the course of our immediate neighbors is charitably attributed to the necessities of their unfortunate position. Oppose the administration they must.—That is a cardinal whig principle, and, its enforcement is as much a matter of duty with our neighbors as the support of Henry, or the old-fashioned platform upon which the late whig convention placed him. While we do not admire their course, we throw the mantle of charity over it.

In the last issue of the *National Era* we find an article under the caption of "The Political Millennium," from which we make the annexed extracts. They are worthy of attention, as enforcing the justice of our remarks above. The *Era* says:

"The leading whig papers seem to be as well pleased with Gen. Pierce as if he were a whig President. The *Republic* and the *Intelligencer* find no fault with anything he does, speak of his appointments as highly creditable, and take pleasure in recording anecdotes in his favor.

"We had not expected to see the *New York Tribune* offering incense also; but as this is a Political Millennium, we need not be surprised to see the lion and lamb lying down together. The *Tribune* longs for peace—it would wander in green pastures beside still waters, striving to forget the angry current of the storm. The President, however, is not so easily lulled. His inaugural seemed to us replete with erroneous notions, enunciated in exceedingly bad taste; but none of his public official acts have seemed to require or justify the commencement of a warfare upon him."

The *Era* then proceeds to file a number of charges against the President, and closes its article in the following manner:

"Now, we are not captious, and have no special fondness for contention; but we hate the hypocritical cry of peace, peace, when we see every principle for which we (the abolition party) have contended, repudiated by the powers that be, and a profession of FAITH IN THE COMPROMISE AND FUGITIVE LAW MADE AN INVARIABLE TEST OF FITNESS FOR OFFICE.—That whigs whose only bond of union has been a protective tariff, and who have embraced this faith, should ground arms and abandon all opposition, is what might be expected. They never can hope for a protective tariff, and in all other respects the administration just suits them. But what whigs who have professed hatred of Proscription, devotion to an independent Judiciary, regard for the purity of the legislative branch of the government, and a detestation of the will of the Slave Power, should flatter and bend the knee to an Administration which they know is without any sympathy for them, needs some explanation."

Will somebody just "stick a pin" here?

THE SPIRIT IN THE COUNTRY.

The following letter is a fair specimen of those we are daily receiving from different portions of the State, on the subject of the gubernatorial nomination. They all breathe the right spirit, and give promise of a brilliant victory in August:

OAKLAND, Tenn., May 6, 1853.

EDITOR NASHVILLE UNION.—Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will please find one dollar for which you will send me one hundred copies of the life of our champion, ANDREW JOHNSON, for Governor of Tennessee. His nomination has filled the democracy with zeal and energy in this part of the country, and we anticipate a glorious victory in August. And should our valiant Stanton be the nominee for Congress, we look forward to another victory in this district, notwithstanding the whigs have obtained a majority through the agency of their Henryman.

Respectfully, &c.

SENATORIAL CANVASS.—Gov. Foote has, in accordance with established custom, given notice that he will address the citizens at different points in Mississippi, as a candidate for U. S. Senator.

"Suspicion has been excited among CHARLES L. CASE, the bookkeeper of Har & Beck, at Shreveport, La., of having robbed the safe of his employer, and to avoid detection set the house on fire, which caused the destruction of the largest part of that town. CASE, while going to New Orleans on a steamboat, was closely questioned in regard to the matter, and when about to be searched broke away and threw something overboard. He was arrested, but discharged by an examining court.—Messrs. Har & Beck have sent officers after him to have him rearrested.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF DELAWARE.—The convention to reform the State Constitution of Delaware, has decided to give the election of Judges to the people. The convention has also voted that no clergyman, while officiating as such, shall be elected to any political office; also that no Bank charter shall be granted by any future Legislature, until after three months' notice of application shall have been publicly advertised in at least three Delaware newspapers. The Legislature is not to have power to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners, and free persons of color are not allowed to come into and remain in the State longer than ten days. The vote of the people is to be taken upon the new Constitution at the next general election.

CONGRESSIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—We received the following note for publication from Gen. HASKELL, yesterday evening. It speaks for itself.

JACKSON, Tenn., May 6, 1853.

Editors *Ensign* and *Enquirer*.—GENTLEMEN: Please announce me as a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States. Very respectfully,
WM. T. HASKELL.

[In a postscript, Gen. Haskell states that he will be in Memphis on Tuesday next, and explain the reasons for this step.]—Mem. Ensign.

SPIRITUAL RAPPER CONVERTS.—There is a long letter in the *National Intelligencer*, from the Hon. NATHANIEL P. TALLEMADGE, formerly U. S. Senator from New York, addressed to the Hon. JAMES F. SIMMONS, who formerly represented Rhode Island in the United States Senate, on the subject of spiritual rappings, from which we learn that both these distinguished gentlemen are confirmed believers in spiritual manifestations.

MR. TALLEMADGE states in the letter referred to that he commenced his investigations of the subject as an entire unbeliever, but with a sincere desire to ascertain the truth. He soon became satisfied of two things: first, that the "medium" did not know from whence the "raps" proceeded, and secondly that the "medium" did not know from whence the communications came, he having propounded all his questions mentally. He states further that he has "had frequent communications purporting to come from his old friend JOHN C. CALHOUN, which his intimate friends would pronounce perfectly characteristic of him, and some of them, both in style and sentiment, worthy of him in his palmist days in the Senate of the United States. He has had similar ones, purporting to come from HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER, of the same elevated order, and peculiarly characteristic of the individual."

"It is understood," says Mr. TALLEMADGE, to be a general belief, at this day, amongst all Christian denominations, that spirits visit this earth; that they attend us; that they impress us, and thereby protect us from accident and danger. Every one's own experience will confirm the truth of this observation. A communication to me, purporting to come from Mr. CALHOUN, conveys the same idea; wherein he says: "We, by our united will acting upon spirits clothed in flesh, influence them to perform duties which benefit mankind." If, then, such be the general belief, Mr. TALLEMADGE thinks it is no great stretch of belief, after the astounding facts we have seen and heard, to suppose that there may have been discovered a mode by which spirits can now communicate with us, in addition to attending and impressing us, and that they are permitted so to do? To his mind the conclusion is perfectly rational and philosophical.

CURIOUS FULFILLMENT OF A PROPHECY.—About eighteen years ago, a Mr. HART, of Hilton, Conn., then a remarkably good student in his collegiate course, was suddenly deprived of his memory and reason. Under these circumstances, his father, the Rev. Mr. HART, sent him to Hartford, but finding no relief for him, but at the age of thirty-six or thirty-seven there would be a change; that the brain was too much expanded for the cranium, and there would be at that age a contraction which would enable it to act healthily.

His anxious father and friends saw their hopes perpetually deferred for eighteen years. That time has recently expired, and to their great joy the prophecy is fulfilled. The man began to inquire for his books as if he had just laid them down, and resumed his mathematical studies where he left them. There were no traces in his mind of this long blank in his life, or any thing which had occurred in it, and he did not know that he was almost forty years of age.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.]
THE ASIAN NEWS.

LONDON, April 22, 1853.—The various features of the budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the great changes they will effect in our financial system, continue to form the chief subject of attention. A series of measures, however, for reforming the administration of the customs, which have since been introduced, have created likewise great satisfaction and have favorably occupied the public mind. The result is that a general belief has been established that the commercial progress of the country will now be accelerated in a degree equal to what was seen when Sir Robert Peel entered on the path of commercial freedom in 1842.

The only important item of continental news is the resignation of the Dutch ministry, consequent upon the excitement caused by recent measures of Papal aggression. In Holland, the population consists of about 1,000,000 Protestants and 1,150,000 Roman Catholics, and owing to this near balance the question between the churches assumes a form even more intense than that which was observed in England.

Austria continues her course of oppression, and the annual increase to her load of debt is again imminent. A new loan of about 50,000,000 is looked for before next autumn.

There are rumors of new difficulties on the Turkish question, but no great importance is attached to them, and they have not produced any perceptible effect on the financial market.

It is expected that the repeal of the soap duty will greatly extend our relations with Russia by increasing our importations of tallow, and it will also tend in a remarkable degree to the civilization of Africa by stimulating the trade in palm oil.

The report of the Liverpool cotton market for the week shows a limited business and a decline of 1/4. The grain market is steady at former prices.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The negotiations between the governments of the United States and Great Britain respecting the colonial fisheries were made the subject of an interpellation on the evening of the 21st ult., in the House of Lords, by the Earl of Malmesbury, to whose question the Earl of Clarendon replied that—

Mr. Crampton, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, in conformity with instructions issued by his noble friend when in office, and in pursuance of a desire expressed by the President of the United States, had entered into negotiations at Washington with the view of making arrangements for placing the commercial relations between this country and the United States on a better footing.

Mr. Crampton had received the most cordial assurances from the President and the Secretary of State of the United States of their agreement in the views entertained by Her Majesty's Government, and of their wish that a convention should be concluded on terms satisfactory to both parties. At their request, Mr. Crampton prepared the project of a convention respecting which some difficulties arose, and objections were urged to it, but in the most friendly spirit.

When, however, the President of the United States, in his annual message, declared his opinion that the question of the fisheries and that of the reciprocity treaty had better be settled by separate conventions, Mr. Crampton conveyed to the President the reasons which induced him to think that such a course would be objectionable to the British government.

The project of a convention sent home by Mr. Crampton was agreed to with some unimportant modifications by Lord Russell, and returned with the expression of an earnest desire that it might be concluded as a pledge of a wish on the part of the two Governments that their respective relations should be determined in a spirit of justice and amity.

We were met in the same spirit by Mr. Everett, but fresh objections occurred, and some unforeseen difficulties arose, several of which required further reference to this country, and then it became manifestly impossible to carry on the matter further with any hope of bringing it to a successful issue during the short period of time which remained for the late Government of the United States to continue in office.

The question must, therefore, be deemed to be

now under negotiation, and he was sure his noble friend would be the last man to require him to state any circumstances, the disclosure of which might be prejudicial to the public service. (Hear.) His noble friend, however, required no assurance from him that Mr. Crampton, with that zeal, ability, and good judgment which characterized all his proceedings, would lose no opportunity of pressing the subject on the attention of the Government of the United States, and bringing it to a conclusion alike honorable and satisfactory.

As to the protection of the fisheries, he was able to state that the same instructions as those sent out by his noble friend last year, for the same purpose, had already been despatched. Those instructions appeared to have been framed with great care and caution, and he believed that no alteration whatever had been made in them. (Hear, hear.)

It would also be satisfactory to his noble friend to learn that the same gallant admiral who commanded on the station last year would command there again, and would doubtless evince the same determination to protect British rights, and manifest the same cautious respect for the rights of others, as he had shown on the former occasion. (Hear, hear.)

Some considerable alterations in the customs were suggested the same evening, in the House of Commons, simplifying the entry of goods, passengers' baggage, &c.

A bill is before the House of Commons, and has passed a second reading, excluding Judges from seats in that House.

The "exodus" from Ireland seems to continue with unabated force. The *Galloway Packet* says:

It is with the utmost difficulty that men can be obtained at the advanced wages, and even in the most thickly populated rural districts, to carry out the present agricultural operations. Every morning train that leaves Eyre Square terminus is crowded with emigrants, who generally belong to the small farming and laboring classes. Before the end of another year, it is believed, there will not be 2,000,000 people left in Ireland.

The *Cathcart (Mayo) Telegraph* bears similar testimony:

Each succeeding day fresh droves of the peasantry leave this town on a double car belonging to Mr. Bannion, while hundreds whose means are limited prefer walking to Dublin, as the cheapest mode of traveling. Laborers are not to be had for any money, and the consequence is, that the spring work was never so backward as at this advanced period of the season; but the probability is, from the numbers leaving the country, that the harvest produce, small as it must be, will be sufficient for the population that may remain.

FRANCE.—The Emperor had placed a sum of 3,000,000 francs at the disposal of the Minister of the Interior, to be distributed as a subvention among those proprietors who will engage to convert their houses into healthy and cheap lodging houses for the working classes.

The *Edinburgh Scotsman* of the 20th says: Mrs. Beecher Stowe and her husband arrived in Edinburgh from Glasgow yesterday afternoon. For a considerable time previous to the hour of the train's arrival, the platform of the railway station was thronged by many hundreds of ladies and gentlemen, waiting nominally to welcome, but actually to look at Mrs. Stowe, who is, without doubt, the greatest "lion" of the season. On Waverley Bridge, also, a large crowd had collected. As Mrs. Stowe stepped from the railway carriage, a cheer was raised, and the greeting continued as she passed along the platform of the railway station, and those proprietors who will engage to convert their houses into healthy and cheap lodging houses for the working classes.

In pursuance of this laudable object it must be confessed that several persons broke through all ordinary laws of decency and politeness by hanging on the sides of the carriage and "glowering" in for some minutes as if at the inmates of a wild beast caravan. By the increased pace of the carriage these encumbering admirers were gradually shaken off, but throughout its route westward along Princes' street, it was constantly attended by successive groups of running footmen. Mrs. Stowe was very plainly dressed, and seemed both startled and gratified by the extreme warmth of her reception. The company with Mr. Wigham, whose guests Mr. and Mrs. Stowe are, she and her party visited the Castle, the University, Heriot's Hospital, and the other points of interest in the city.

In the evening a banquet in honor of Mrs. Stowe, and in promotion of the anti-slavery cause, was held in the Music Hall. About one thousand five hundred persons were present, the Lord Provost, (mayor) in the chair, supported by a band of clergymen, mostly "dissenters." After the Uncle Tom Fenny Offering, a contribution collected in small sums throughout Scotland, was handed to Mrs. Stowe, in the shape of 21,000 sterling, with a request that she would expend it in whatever way she might consider best to advance the abolition cause. The cash was presented upon a silver salver, a gift to Mrs. Stowe personally from the Edinburgh ladies. Prof. Stowe read his wife's reply, and then addressed the meeting on his own account in much the same words as in previous meetings at Edinburgh on the 23d and 26th.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT ON THE PART OF THE CITY COUNCIL.—THE KNOXVILLE RAILROAD.—We have only time, at the late hour at which we write, to announce that the common council last night passed two ordinances, subject to the approval of our citizens, for the purpose of enabling the Louisville and Frankfort railroad company to construct its proposed Harrodsburg and Knoxville branch. These ordinances were passed unanimously and enthusiastically. The one authorizes the endorsement by the city of \$500,000 of the Louisville and Frankfort railroad bonds for the purpose of extending its branch through Shelbyville to Harrodsburg, and the other authorizes the subscription of \$300,000 to said road for the purpose of extending the proposed branch beyond Harrodsburg, towards Knoxville. These ordinances will undoubtedly pass the Board of Aldermen, and with like unanimity and enthusiasm.—*Louisville Journal*.

WE are indebted to the City of Huntsville for Memphis papers.

MR. V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is this office authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His office is at No. 30, South Second Street, New York, Tribune Building; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets.

MR. PARVIN & MONROE, General Newspaper Agents, No. 30, Walnut street, are authorized agents for the Nashville Union in Cincinnati.

MR. C. M. CARROLL, is our authorized agent for the city of Memphis. He can be found at the P. O. in that city.

WE are authorized to announce ISAAC M. JONES as a candidate for County Clerk, at the next March election.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN K. EMMONS, as a candidate for the Sheriff of Davidson county.

WE are authorized to announce ENOC CHICKENMAN, as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election.

WE are authorized to announce WILLIAM LUTON, as a candidate for Sheriff of Davidson county, at the ensuing election.

WE are authorized to announce E. B. BIGLEY as a candidate for sheriff, at the ensuing election.

WE are authorized to announce Major RICHARD F. COOK, as a candidate for the Senate in the district composed of the counties of Macon, Jackson and White.

WE are authorized to announce JOSHUA FERRIS as a candidate for County Clerk at the ensuing election.

WE are authorized to announce B. C. CROSSLAND as a candidate to represent the counties of Warren, Cannon, Coffee, Grundy and Van Buren, in the Senatorial branch of the next General Assembly.

WE are authorized to announce FELIX R. CHATFIELD as a candidate for re-election for County Clerk at the ensuing election.

WE are authorized to announce L. W. FUSSELL, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Davidson county, at the next March election.

WE are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. BORRIS as a candidate to represent the counties of White, Jackson and Macon in the Senatorial branch of the next General Assembly.

TOON AND RUTLAND,
GENERAL BOOKSELLERS,
No. 44, Union Street, Nashville.

New School Books.

Davies' Practical Mathematics, with Drawing and Mensuration, applied to the Mechanic Arts. Extract from a letter of Prof. NATH. CROSS.

I consider Davies' Practical Mathematics a very convenient practical Elementary Text Book, furnishing much useful information on a variety of subjects in Natural Philosophy and the Mechanic Arts. It is a very useful Manual for the Mechanic, and might very properly and profitably be used after Arithmetic in schools where the course does not embrace Geometry, Trigonometry and their applications. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
NATH. CROSS.

GREENE'S ANALYSIS.—A Treatise on the Structure of the English Language: Or the Analysis and Classification of Sentences and their component parts.

Mitchell's Geographical Question Book: Comprising Geographical Definitions, &c.

Swan's Young Ladies' Reader: Containing Rules, Observations and Exercises on Articulation, Pauses, &c., &c.

Manual of Elocution and Oratory: Selections in Prose, Poetry, Narrative and Dialogue. By Walker and Colver.

For sale by TOON & RUTLAND, No. 44, Union Street.

TIME SALE OF GROCERIES.

ON WEDNESDAY, 15th May, 1853, we will offer at Public Sale:—

150 Hg. heads Louisiana Sugar;
100 Packages Molasses and Syrup;
50 Packages Refined Sugar;
100 Kegs Nails, all sizes;
500 Boxes Glassware assorted;
200 1/2 " 8x10 and 10x12 Window Glass;
100 Barrels Refined Whisky;
500 Barrels Extra Family Flour;
100 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco;
200 Do. Paints and Brushes;
100 Barrels Marston's Blacking.

With various other articles.

The goods will be put up in our usual quantities, with liberal privileges.

We invite the attention of Merchants generally to this sale as our object will be to close consignments.

Terms or Sale.—All sums under \$200, Cash. All sums over \$200, four months for approved endorsed notes payable in one of the city Banks.

may 13—td W. H. GORDON & CO.

SUNDRIES.

200 feet Gum Elastic Water Hose;
250 feet Gum Elastic Gas Pipe;
20 doz Ely's Patent Gun Wads;
40 " Baldwin's
" Mason's Blue and Black Ink;
100 " Mason's Blacking;
1500 gross Round Wood Matchboxes;
40,000 feet Patent Safety Fuse;
200 packs Solid Head Fuses;
500,000 boxes G. D. Gun Caps;

With many other articles in store, and for sale very low, for Cash, at MORRISON & CO., may 13

CORNER SQUARE AND DEADEND SIS.

FANS! FANS! 15 doz Fine Feather Fans;
50 " Fine and Common Spanish Fans;
100 " Paper Fans;
For sale very low by A. MORRISON & CO. may 13

LYONS & CO. Importers and Dealers in Foreign Wines, Liquors, &c. No. 19, Cedar Street, Nashville, Tennessee.

FRESH ARRIVALS OF CIGARS, &c. WE WISH to inform the citizens of Nashville and surrounding country, that we are just in receipt of a very large and fine lot of Havana Cigars, Tobacco, Wines, Liquors, &c., which we are determined to dispose of at the very lowest rates, and respectfully invite an inspection from all Country Merchants, in particular, who would do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere. LYONS & CO. may 13

GENUINE SCHNEIDER SHAGS.—We have a few dozen of this fine Lignar. For sale at a low price. LYONS & CO. may 13

IN CHANCERY AT WOODBURY.—MAY RULES, 1853. Richard Hancock, O. Injunction Bill, Joseph Sprick, James P. Clark and Samuel Vance.

On motion of Complainant, and for satisfactory reasons appearing to the Clerk and Master from the Bill filed in this cause, which is sworn to by complainant, that Ephraim C. Gross, one of the defendants, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him; Therefore, it is ordered, that notice be given him, by publication of this order for three successive weeks, in the Nashville Union, a newspaper published in the city of Nashville, State of Tennessee, between this and the next term, requiring the said defendant Gross, to make his personal appearance at the court-house, on Thursday, after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set down for hearing *ex parte* at the next term.

May 13, 1853.—w&w—prs fee \$5.

IN CHANCERY AT WOODBURY.—MAY RULES, 1853. Larkin Keaton, O. Injunction, Amended and Supplemental Bill.

Zachariah Thomson and Robert A. Smith, O. Injunction, Amended and Supplemental Bill.

On motion of Complainant, by his Solicitor, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master, from the said Amended Injunction Bill, which is sworn to, that the defendant Zachariah Thomson, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him; Therefore, it is ordered, that notice be given the said defendant, Thomson, by publication of this order, in the Nashville Union, a newspaper published in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, between this and the next term, requiring him to make his personal appearance at the court-house, on Thursday, after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set down for hearing *ex parte* at the next term.

May 13, 1853.—w&w—prs fee \$5.

FOR MEMPHIS.—U. S. MAIL PACK. FET, CITY OF HUNTSVILLE, will leave Nashville, for Memphis, on Friday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage, apply at the U. S. Mail Office. may 13

SUNDRIES.—100 kegs Nails, assorted sizes; 50 boxes Langhorn & Atmstead's Tobacco, very superior; 20 barrels Tar;

100 boxes Lexington Mustard; 2000 lbs Bacon, suitable for family use; 25 gross of box Matches;

50 barrels of stout and SACK COATS, with a fine lot of fine clarified Sugar, together with